

FILE 137

LINDSAY,

BRIG. GEN.

WILLIAM B.

DOCKET STARTS:

LINDSAY :

YEAR UNDATED

Private

TORONTO CLUB

Sept. 12th.

Dear Arthur,
I thank you for your letter. Your staff in Montreal (telephone) want checking up, as I particularly told them I wanted them to tell you where I had gone. Hamilton, I find, has not time to stop off in Montreal, - so that you are not likely to meet him.

This Pioneer Mining Corporation looks like a really good thing, from what Hamilton tells me, and I hope you help yourself liberally to them. It has a much more modest ^{issued} capitalization than any of the Quebec propositions, - only, 1650,000, - and, if bought now, you should get 100% profit within a year, and

be able to sell half,
and have half for
nothing.

Sir! R. L. Borden is
Vice President of the
company. Now, I am
anxious to get on the
Board of this Company,
I saw Borden in Ottawa,
and he promised to
put in a good word to
Hamilton for me, &
I presume he did.

But I should appreciate
it very much if you
would, at the first
opportunity, have a
chat with Borden and
see if you can get him
to make a special effort
to have something done
for me. So far I have
certainly had no luck,
and have not had
much done for me
by anyone here.

As regards the C.P.R.,
I am afraid I was
so sick, mentally and
physically, that I had

no very clear idea
of what could or
should be done. I
was, and am perfectly
sure, - the entire staff
of the C.P.R. notwithstanding,
that the thing is just
what I said it was.
They have ordered six
or eight new ships.
The German navy is putting
one in an old "ship"
for trial. The Bosch
does not do that, unless
his technical staff
is satisfied. However
you need not tell
Beattie this, - just yet.

I am leaving for
the north and the mines
on Tuesday. From Cobalt,
Boston Creek, Kirkland
Lake, Timmins, I am
going to Michipicoten
to see the gold mine
that Pioneers have de-
veloped so rapidly. It
is only one of their
many properties.

until, about Oct., 1945
my address will be
% Bank of Montreal,
Edmonton, and after
that, - unless you hear
to the contrary, - % the
Bank, Vancouver.

I cannot imagine
who wrote me, in
your care, at Montreal.

The Victoria
business was finally
settled by their agreeing
to accept \$375⁰⁰ + to
quit claim deed to
call it square. I am
in process of paying
this off.

With kindest regards
to Lady Currie + the
children, + hoping to
see you when I come
East.

Yrs. v. truly,
Bill

Sept 26th

Dear Arthur,

I was very sorry that due to my unfortunate illness I was not able to see more of you, - and also unable to do anything for the entertainment of Lady Currie and the family while here. But my health has been so uncertain ever since the war that I get very depressed over it at times, - in fact I have rather lost confidence in my ability to do what I did before.

News from home about Mother is not encouraging. While she is improving I fear that she has developed gall stones, or something ^{wrong}

with the gall bladder, &
as she is 75 years of
age, it means we cannot
bother her with us much
longer. So I hope you all
go and see her, when you
go west, - as it always
pleases her immensely.

As regards the sug-
-gestion I made to lay
before Bratley I will
stake my reputation
that something is de-
-veloping there which is
of paramount importance
to Transportation Co.
I have never let any
one down, in a case of
this sort, and am
sure of my grounds.

After the job was over
I would expect to be
returned here, if I so
wished, - and as regards
expenses I should think
a flat rate would be
preferable.

There is no news
here. The weather has
been abominable, and

these cold wet days
rather get into the
bones.

At your convenience
I shall be glad to hear
what Beath's view is.

Hoping you had a
successful trip home,
and that all is well
with you and yours,

Yours very truly,
Bill

P.S. I am anxious to get
the best settlement I
can on that Victoria
business, as it has been
a great source of
worry.

Wm

Sept 22nd

6 pm.

Dear Arthur,

Since writing
you earlier in the
day, I have learned
that the machine
& spent of Vickers,
Ltd., from their works
at Barrow, attended
a demonstration run
of the Benson steam
generator et al a day
or two ago, & I am
informed the demon-
-stration was a complete
success, & he expressed
himself as surprised
& satisfied.

In haste,

Bill

DOCKET ENDS:

LINDSAY :
YEAR UPDATED

42

August
Sixth
1920.

Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Commodore Hotel,
New York.

Dear Bill:-

Both your letters written from
Strathroy have come to hand.

First, regarding the letter to
Geddes. You know I shall be only too happy to
write this in the most cordial terms. I would
like, though, if you would send me just what
you would like me to say. In my letter of intro-
duction to Geddes, I may not use the same
terms as you use in the letter which I suggest
you to write for me, but having your letter in
front of me I shall miss no point. Regarding
its being written while I am still Inspector-
General, that point can be covered by the date
of the letter.

I am sorry I so upset them at
Ottawa by not returning on the 20th, but it
was a long way to go for a meeting which might
not have been held. It practically meant that
I would waste a week of my vacation. I had
see Fiset the Saturday before and was informed
by him that there was every probability, owing
to the absence of the Minister, that the meeting
would not take place at all.

I was glad to read in the Ottawa
Journal that the Department of the Interior had
met your wishes regarding the Tar-Sand lands.
I do most cordially hope that your expectations
in regard to this matter are most fully realized;
not only for the profit which would accrue to you
if such were the case, but on account of the great
importance of Canada being able to supply oil in
large quantities. The matter is very vital, if
not pressing. The situation in Europe is such
that there might be submarine work before very

long. That situation, as you will note, affected the markets during the last few days. I have not had any dope regarding any particular stocks lately, but if I do learn of anything I promise to let you know.

I was sorry, indeed, to learn that your Mother's illness has apparently permanently affected her health. She possessed such wonderful vitality that one refuses to realize that Mrs. Lindsay could ever be an invalid. We are leaving tonight for Strathroy in order to see the folks there and our kiddies. We are coming back on Tuesday, and shall try to find the time to call on your Mother. As soon as I get my baggage down from Ottawa, I shall be very glad to send your Mother a photo.

With all good wishes, I am,
dear Bill.

Ever yours faithfully,

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August
Thirty-first
1920.

Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
P. O. Box 356,
Holbrook,
Arizona.

My dear Bill:-

I am in receipt of your letter
of August 26th from New York.

I note what you say regarding
the arrival of Mr. Spence Thomas in Montreal
about September 11th. I have made note of the
date and will get in touch with him as soon as
he comes. I will do everything possible to
meet his wishes regarding the attendance of his
son at this University.

It will be of interest to you
to know that Sir Auckland Geddes arrived in
Montreal on Sunday. He is leaving tonight for
Ottawa where he addresses the Canadian Bar
Association. I had lunch with him on Sunday
and also yesterday, while last night I gave him
a dinner at the Mount Royal Club. There were
present, those members of the Board of Governors
who were in town, the Dean of each Faculty,
the President of the Graduate Society, Senator
Smeaton White, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
and one or two others. Geddes spent most of
yesterday morning with me at the University,
and during our talk I mentioned to him that he
would probably receive a visit from you. I
told him of the concession you had received from
the Canadian Government, of your association with
Mr. Spence Thomas, of whom he had heard; of your
service with me, and I asked him to give you

Maj.-Gen. W. Bethune Lindsay, - 2-

what time he could spare whenever you called upon him in Washington. I am quite sure he will not forget.

We have not yet succeeded in getting a house, and will all be very much happier when we do.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully,



THE COMMODORE

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

August 26, 1920.

JOHN MC E BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE PRESIDENT

Personal

Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., etc.,
President, McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

re W. J. Spence-Thomas

My dear Arthur:

Your welcome letter of recent date was duly received and I heard from mother that, much to her delight, Lady Currie and you had called to see her. I will answer your letter in detail later on. This letter is written particularly with a view of advising you that my friend, Mr. H. Spence Thomas, is due to arrive by the "Megantic" at Montreal, on September 11th. He will probably come to see you. He is very anxious to get one of his sons, who is coming out with him, into McGill. Another one of his boys is in Arizona at the present time, on account of his health. As soon as the doctors permit, he will go to McGill and is, I understand, qualified for entrance, having passed the examination for entrance into Cambridge University. The other lad, who is now coming out, did not do as well. I believe he failed in one or two unimportant subjects such as Latin, subjects which are not of particular importance, as the intention is that the boy take up engineering.

It is possible that providing the boy is not fully qualified for entrance into McGill, some adjustment will be required. If there is anything you can do in the matter to help Spence Thomas to get the boy in, I shall appreciate it very much. You can readily understand that if he has two sons in this country, attending McGill, we are likely to see a good deal more of him on this side. This, I am sure, will be a great advantage to us all. So - help the good work along. Both boys are very fine specimens of young manhood and if one of them is a little backward at present, I am sure he will soon make it up once he gets into the instruction carried out at McGill.

I leave tomorrow for Holbrook, Arizona, P.O. Box 356. Please write me there and let me know the results. With kindest regards to Lady Currie, Marjorie and Garner, I am

Yours very truly,

Bill

P.S. - I think N.S.T. has already written the Bureau re above.

42

February
Second
1921.

Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Methodist Hospital of Southern California,
2826 South Hope Street,
Los Angeles, California.

My dear Bill:-

This morning I received your letter of January 26th, and let me at once apologize for not before this acknowledging your letter of some weeks ago.

I cannot think that the speech Dr. Thibing has reference to was made at the time of my inauguration, because on that occasion I do not think I said anything worth remembering. At any rate I have no copy of that speech and cannot send you one. It so happens that to-day's McGill Daily contains a copy of a speech which I made a week or so ago to the Pulp & Paper Association of Canada. I am sending it along to you, not that it contains any particular merit, but that the reading of it may while away a few lonesome minutes.

I am interested in what you tell me about young Spence-Thomas. It is true that I have not seen the young man lately, but I have from time to time made enquiries about him and I believe he is not getting along any too well. As a matter of fact we should not have admitted him to the University. His standing was not quite high enough, but I did it in order to please his father and yourself. He has, I find, given up the Science course and is carrying on in Arts. Possibly he will take up Science again. I shall keep him in mind and invite him up to the house some time. For we have at last got settled in a house, having taken Hamilton Gault's house until the June vacation. I intend then to go to England for a couple of months, being desirous of establishing a liaison with the Universities on the other side, and

also I want to attend a conference of the Universities of the Empire, which is being held during the first week of July.

What you tell me about your concessions in Alberta is interesting. I notice in the Press that the Government were taking some action, but could not make out what it was. By an editorial I read I was given to understand that they were going to keep out all those who went in for wildcatting. It may be only another way for reserving the plums for their friends. I haven't a great deal of confidence in a Cabinet Minister from that section of the country. With the political influence you have at your command I should imagine you would have the means of controlling Lougheed. Like many people he will bear watching.

I cannot tell you, Bill, how sorry I was to learn that you were incarcerated in a hospital. It is too bad that this thing happens so frequently. You had a spell last spring bad enough to last for some time. I am afraid the War took a great deal more out of the most of us than we like to admit. I find it difficult to keep up the pressure under which I was accustomed to work over there. I think the only thing for you to do, Bill, is to take sufficient time to get real well. If you begin to work hard too soon again you are bound to have these constant relapses. What you need is to cut out excesses of any kind. This applies to smoking particularly, to alcoholic stimulants, and, (offering you every apology) too much food. I suppose your weight has gone down. I sincerely trust it has, because you can spare a few pounds.

I hope that your concessions are in such shape that there is no likelihood of your losing them. It may be, though, that the Government will tack on conditions as to the holding of leases, etc., that may make it necessary for you to give the matter attention. I know so little about it, but I gather it means a good deal to you and to Spence-Thomas. He may have to shoulder the work of both of you. I would be very glad, indeed, if your plans materialized beyond your fondest expectations.

I have heard nothing at any Bank meeting concerning the Solicitorship of the Bank of Montreal

at Edmonton, so possibly there is nothing in the rumour. I have seen it mooted in a Canadian paper lately that Griesbach was a possible successor to the late Mr. Sifton. I was asked to go to Ottawa to act as an honorary pall bearer at Sifton's funeral. The invitation was somewhat of a surprise, as I had never considered myself in the class of his political and warm personal friends.

We were glad to see your Mother when we were home at Christmas. I thought she was looking very well indeed and was her usual cheerful self. Marjorie is still going to school here, while Garner is at my Mother's yet. The plaster of paris has been removed and the splint discarded, but Starr thought it better to leave him in the country yet a while. I think he has very much improved and I have every confidence that he will grow out of his trouble.

With ever sincere wish for your early and complete recovery and hoping that everything goes well in Alberta, I am,

Yours ever,

Private

Methodist Hospital of Southern California

2826 SOUTH HOPE STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Dec 22nd

1920

My dear Arthur,
an old Canadian paper drifted across me the other day and I was delighted to hear that you had been made a director of the Bank of Montreal. That shows you have got your feet firmly in the sand at last, Arthur, and it is very gratifying to me. It made me chuckle when I thought of the way in which some people we both know will take it, - and I felt better at once.

You are probably wondering at the heading. Oh, yes! - I am up against it again. The same old thing - or rather the aftermath of it. I started in too early on my great scheme for revolutionizing the world in sections, - worked too hard at it, - found myself going back instead of going forward, - and my brother Harry finished things off by insisting upon my undergoing a thorough overhaul and examination. The net result is that my series of illnesses has given me a very burn heart, - a common aftermath of flu pneumonia. At 39 years of age, in addition to other things, I am charged with myocardial degeneration, cardiac dilatation and hypertrophy. It sounds a lot but just means general burnness, so I have been confined to my bed now for the past three weeks, and am having a damned monotonous time, - getting quarter rations of food and smokes, and in a dry country.

Spence Thomas and I had a very interesting trip north but it was too much for me. He has returned alone to England, and missed you apparently in Montreal. His boy, W. Jack Gene Thomas,

is boarding at 94 Stanley Street. His brother, who hopes to enter McGill next year, is here in California for his health. ~~John~~ is a fine lad. I know you are a pretty busy man but if you ever do get established on a house of your own there, I shall appreciate very much anything you can do for the boy. He was taken into the "zeits" - but is probably pretty lonely. His father has already done a bit in England in the way of establishing scholarships etc.

Had I lasted out and got back to Montreal I should have had a long confab. on ways and means, - if you had the time. It looks as if it would be three months before I get out of here. As you know my ideas are not 2"x4" ones, and this time, health permitting, I am tackling a full size job. If ~~was~~ successful it means turning the whole oil world upside down. I have pretty well decided to take my wares to England and show them there. On this side you cannot get away from "Standard Oil". In my humble opinion this has a greater bearing on the military and naval efficiency of the forces of the Empire than any single thing I can conceive. When you remember aeroplanes, tanks, ~~tractors~~, motor transport, railways, submarines, our navy and mercantile marine, you can see the scope. When I am ready I would like to come to Montreal and get Williams - Taylor and you together and give you my story. Then I want you to attack it and tear it to pieces if you can. Doubtless you can give me some valuable advice and constructive criticism. I want to take two representative men, - you with your viewpoint gained from your military experience and Williams - Taylor from a business standpoint, and tell you all about it. I have never yet told anyone what I think or propose doing. I don't want any money from the Bank at present + I don't know that I ever shall. On the other hand if you are fully informed when I kick off you can follow developments, and if I need financial backing or credit later on the Bank will be fully informed. Of course this is private.

(3)

Methodist Hospital of Southern California

2826 SOUTH HOPE STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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So far all the investigations I have made convince me that I am right, and as you know I dig pretty deep.

There is no special news I can give you. In Edmonton I saw Jamieson and also Pearce. They tried to corner me for speeches, but I was successful in evading the issue. I saw Greenback for a few moments at a Rotary luncheon. By the way I heard a great effort was being made by some one to get him or his firm the solicitorship of the Bank of Montreal in Edmonton. The firm which has held it for years is Emery, Hewell Ford and Lindsay, the leading firm there. Should it crop up I am sure you will remember that the Lindsay is my kid brother, Deville, - the only one ^{your family} who did not go overseas. After being an officer instructor for two years he applied for overseas. He resigned and enlisted as a private and four separate times he was classed as C3 and so did not go. Vancouver and Victoria were about as usual. I hear you made a wonderful speech in Vancouver. Harry said it was the best he had ever heard in his life.

Mother is in the sanitarium at Welland. Her hip has never got right, and she suffers a lot of pain, but is as bright as always and as cheerful. Possibly you will be home for Xmas and may see her if she goes to Jim Cameron's. With kindest regards to Lady Currie, Dorothy and family wishing you all a Happy and Successful New Year. as ever, Bell

Methodist Hospital of Southern California

2826 SOUTH HOPE STREET

LOS ANGELES, CAL., _____ 192 _____

I don't know what they are doing but they seem very unhappy.

Rumors reach me that the Edmonton people are attacking my concession tooth and nail. They are making politics out of it, - Provincial Govt. being Liberal, - after their natural resources, and are throwing all sorts of dirt, I hear.

Returned soldiers and generals are at a big discount in Canada & elsewhere, are not they? Langbeed is raising what trouble he can, so evidently the people, with whose interests he is identified, think I may have got something of value. It is not going to hasten my recovery any.

Kindest regards to Lady Currie, Maryon & "Bill".

as ever,

Bill

May 6th, 1922.

Major-General W.B. Lindsay,
C/o. Bank of Montreal,
9 Waterloo Place,
London, S.W.1, England.

My dear Bill:-

Yesterday morning Mr. Alan Spence
Thomas presented your letter of introduction.

He looks like a very fine young man
and apparently is quite satisfied with his first
interview with the business men of Montreal whom he
has met. He is leaving tomorrow morning for Ottawa
and on his return to Montreal has promised to come
and have dinner with us. Please remember me kindly
to his father.

I am sorry to hear from young Spence
Thomas that your health has been indifferent through-
out the winter. Probably you are tired of taking
advice, but let me suggest to you that you must subject
yourself to the most rigid care and discipline if you
expect to get strong and well again. I have often
thought of you during the winter and wondered how your
business ventures were getting on. From time to time
by reading "Canada" I have noted that you were still
in London.

Garnet Hughes was in Montreal a few days ago,
but I did not see him. Naturally enough he did not
call. I suppose he has come to get his share of the
ill-gotten gains of his late father.

I do not know that there is very much
news that I can give you. The new Government is
having quite a difficult time carrying on. You know
that their strength is exactly even with the strength
of the Conservatives and Progressives, who could
combine at any time and put them out of power. The

Major-General W.B.Lindsay

The Progressives generally are voting with the Liberals, as no one particularly desires an election. \$4,000. to each member looks rather good these days. The Liberals are anxious for a little run before they go to the country again, while the result of the elections demonstrated to the Conservatives that their party needs a good deal of renovation and organization. The Progressives do not think that they can increase their strength by an election, and so the unsatisfactory state of affairs is likely to continue. Legislation will largely be a matter of compromise. The tone of the debate in the House has been very low and cattish. Meighen, who, although defeated, had added to his personal prestige by the hard fight he made in the election, has lost a good deal of ground since, owing to his constant reference to the result of the election. It was a bitter blow to him personally, because I think he really believed the poster which said "Canada needs Meighen". He has never ceased harping on it, much to the disgust of everybody.

On the other hand, King has found himself in several very embarrassing situations. He has been forced to eat his words several times, particularly on the militia estimates which are about the same this year as last year, although he violently opposed them last year. You may have also noticed that McMaster, one of his supporters but a very disappointed man because he was not taken into the Cabinet, placed King in a very embarrassing position the other day. Last year McMaster introduced a resolution which would deprive the Ministers of the right to sit on boards of Directors. King was a most ardent supporter of that resolution. This year McMaster introduced the same resolution, only in more general terms, yet King opposed it. There have been several instances of revolt on the part of Liberal Quebec members and altogether King's life is not very

Major-General W.B.Lindsay

happy.

I was up at Strathroy Christmas and Easter. Your mother seemed well. I called on her at Christmas, but did not see her the last time I was there. The old town seems to be shrinking a little all the time.

With all good wishes, I am,

Ever yours faithfully.

c/o Bank of Montreal,
9 Waterloo Place,
London S.W.1.

April 15th 1922.

General Sir Arthur Currie. ~~C.~~C.M.G., etc.,
MacGill University,
Montreal.

My dear Arthur,

Hoping that you will be in Montreal, I am taking the liberty of giving this letter of introduction to Mr. Alan Spence Thomas, who is the son of our mutual friend - Mr. H. Spence Thomas - and a brother to Jack, the boy who has been attending McGill.

Mr. Alan Spence Thomas served with ~~the~~ Brigade of Guards during the War and did very well, and I am sure you will be glad to meet him as he is a thoroughly nice boy in every respect.

He is going to spend a couple of months in the Tinplate Works of the Unites States, and he is desirous later on in the summer, of getting some fishing. If there is anything you can do to assist him in any way, I shall consider it a personal favour.

With kindest regards to yourself and Lady Currie, ^{+ The children!}

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Bill

P.S. Alan is a director of the Melin Griffiths works, Cardiff, which has an output of 600,000 boxes of Tin Plate per annum.

Bill

Address reply to:-

Major General W. Bethune Lindsay,
c/o Bank of Montreal,
9, Waterloo Place,
London, S.W.1.

Tuesday,
May 23rd 1922.

PERSONAL.

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., &c.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Arthur,

Thanks very much for your letter of the 6th inst.
I was very glad indeed to hear from you and to get the news.

It is nearly a year since I bade you a fond
farewell at the "Cheshire Cheese". Since that time I have had
many ups and downs. My health has been very bad, although I have
been taking good care of myself. I went to Switzerland hoping
the change would do me good. It did do me a lot of good, but I
unfortunately fell on the ice just before leaving and broke the
socket of my right shoulder. The fall was a heavy one and it
took a lot out of me - far more than I expected. I was just
getting on my feet again when I contracted a severe chill which
used me up pretty badly. However, I am now getting on my feet
again and feel that this time I am definitely round the corner.

As regards business, I regret to say that we have
been held up by every circumstance of adverse labour conditions,
strikes, non-delivery of materials, bad weather; in fact all
the things one has to compete with in Wales which is a hot-bed of
labour trouble. While the delay has been very disappointing and
very expensive, it has been a liberal education to me. At present

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., &c.

I am held up by the Engineers' strike, which has been in force for some three months. It seems a ridiculous situation, but I have been unable to get certain electrical equipment which is required before we can commence operations. I now doubt if we can get going before July 1st, but I am hopeful of success.

At the Canada Club dinner to the new High Commissioner I saw Garnet Hughes for a few moments. As I was on the 'water wagon' and there were all indications of a very wet evening I did not linger and I have not seen him since.

I must thank you for your courtesy to Alan Spence Thomas. He is a very nice boy and I am sure will be very appreciative of anything which you may do for him. Besides the personal favour to me which is involved, I am sure his father will appreciate to the fullest extent any courtesy or advice you give either of the boys.

The last letter from home indicates that Mother has made considerable progress during the past winter. Needless to say I am very glad to hear it. The death of Mrs. Bixel (her niece) was a great blow to her and I was very much afraid it was going to knock her out. She is always very much disappointed if you and Lady Currie do not go to see her whenever you visit the old town.

Is there any prospect of you coming over here again this summer? If so, I should be glad to know well in advance so that I can go into training so as to wipe your eye at golf. I

General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., &c.

also hope to be able to show you, if you come over, an interesting plant and some interesting results.

With kindest regards to Lady Currie and the children.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Bill

P.S. I shall appreciate it very much if you keep me posted as to the political situation.

J.H.L.

Lindsay

THE BRITISH CANADIAN MARBLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

QUEBEC, Canada.

S T A T E M E N T

OF the application of

THE BRITISH CANADIAN MARBLE COMPANY LIMITED

of

ST. JOSEPH DE BEAUCHE, QUEBEC,

for

INCREASED DUTY AND PROTECTION

against

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN SLATE PRODUCTS.

THE BRITISH CANADIAN MARBLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

QUEBEC, Canada.

November, 1923.

(1) COMPOSITION AND HOLDINGS OF THE COMPANY.

The company is registered as THE BRITISH CANADIAN MARBLE COMPANY LIMITED, with quarries and complete works at ST. JOSEPH DE BEAUCO, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA.

The initiators of the enterprise and shareholders are almost without exception ex-officers and soldiers, who served in France during the war. Some of the men vouching for and largely interested in the industry are:-

Major General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
(formerly Chief Engineer, Canadian Army Corps, B.E.F.)
Colonel Howell Jones, C.M.G.
Major Geoffrey Burland MacPhail, M. C., C.E.,
Major Rupert Simpson, C. E.
Mr. H. G. Riviere.
Mr. A. H. Bristowe, C. E.
Mr. E. C. Severne.

The Company acquired 170 acres at St. Joseph de Beauco, about 50 miles South of Quebec City. The purpose of the company is to develop a fine marble property and a large slate deposit, wherein two different colours of slate were found in close juxtaposition, - a most unusual occurrence, and as far as known the only deposit in Canada. The nature of this slate rendered it eminently suitable for crushing, milling and screening for the production of slate granules, used in the manufacture of asphalt-base and asbestos slate covered shingles and strips.

(2) INVESTMENT.

The company has a paid-up capital of \$300,000.00, and has expended in actual development work on their property approximately \$200,000.00 to date.

(3) QUALITY OF PRODUCT.

Two varieties of slate granules are produced, red and green. The quality of the product is equal to that of any other product on the market and superior in many ways to the

American product. Conclusive evidence of this is given by the fact that approximately 2,500 tons have been shipped over Canadian railways and accepted by the roofing manufacturers. Numerous original letters from these manufacturers can be produced stating their complete satisfaction with the product.

(4) NATURE OF AND DEMAND FOR PRODUCT.

Crushed slate granules are used for covering a variety of roofing materials, including tarred felt, asphalt base shingles, asbestos composition shingles, and continuous sheets of these materials. Roof covering of this type is used for all classes of buildings from construction shacks to medium-priced residences. Presenting the same appearance as a slate roof, it gives a very light, cheaply laid and durable roof, and presents the same resistance to fire and weather as a slate roof. In the United States about 90% of this class of building is covered by roofing of this kind. Its use in Canada is growing rapidly.

An independent competent authority estimated the demand in Canada for this year at 18,000 tons green slate granules and 12,000 tons red granules.

(5) GENERAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

The following companies manufacture roofing of this nature in Canada:-

The Barrett Co. Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Ruberoid Ltd. " "
The Beaver Co. Ltd. Ottawa, Ont.
The Toronto Asphalt Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.
Brantford Roofing Co. Ltd., Brantford.
Bird & Sons Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
The Canadian Roofing Mfg. Co. Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

It will be noted that these companies are branches of American companies, and are all located on or close to the border.

(6) SITUATION IN U.S.A.

In the U. S. A. the industry is well established. There are numerous slate deposits and mills, with a very large production. As a rule they are operated by companies which are interlocking with or offshoots of the large American roofing manufacturers. As it is estimated that this class of roofing

is used for 90% of all types of buildings, up to a certain class, there is a large and steady demand, and operations are conducted on a large scale with consequent economy. In consequence their product can be produced more cheaply, and they are furthermore favoured by freight rates within their own country. With all of these advantages, they have a duty of 30% against Canadian slate products.

(7) SITUATION IN CANADA.

A duty of only 17½% is levied on American slate products coming into Canada. The American industry is mainly located in the Poultney and Granville sections of Vermont. The American producers of slate products are able to get a railway freight rate from this section of Vermont of \$3.66 per ton to Windsor and Hamilton, as opposed to a freight rate of \$6.50 per ton from St. Joseph de Beauce to the same points. It costs this company as much to ship from St. Joseph de Beauce to Montreal. Our railways are unable to meet this rate, and this difference in freight rates more than negatives the duty. Furthermore, owing to the larger production of the old-established industry, American producers can and do "dump" their surplus production in Canada - where it is purchased by their branch factories.

(8) ADVERSE DEVELOPMENT.

After four months operations this year, during which the company was encouraged to enlarge their plant to increase production to supply the orders promised, - so satisfactory was the product stated to be by manufacturers, - these companies suddenly cancelled their orders. A flimsy excuse was given that the green product was slightly off-colour, but they cancelled their orders for the red product as well. Enquiry among the retail agents selling the finished product and a comparison of the roofing made with our product and American products elicited the fact that the agents were unable to tell the difference, and that the criticism was not well founded.

This adverse action forced the shutting down of the mine and plant and threw the entire staff out of employment.

The suddenness with which this situation developed - when considered with the verbal and written statements received as regards the quality of our products, - is conclusive proof that the course was decided upon as a matter of "high policy" by the American interests.

(9) EFFECT IN CANADA.

A new and legitimate industry, developing a very important natural resource of the Province of Quebec, has been strangled and a heavy financial loss imposed upon Canadian ex-soldiers.

The imports from the United States to Canada have been increased by the total amount of the slate products used in this business, - all of which can be produced in Canada.

Canadian railways have lost a tonnage of freight, estimated at 25,000 tons per annum, - a total which may be expected to rapidly increase as the country fills up and the merits of this style of roofing becomes better known.

The company can employ 50 men from the beginning and more as the demand develops. These men, in the Province of Quebec, are thrown out of employment, and the advantages of the expenditure of their wages in the country are lost.

The cost to the consumer is not lessened. Canadian money to the amount of approximately \$200,000.00 goes to the United States to support their industries, while the development of the Province of Quebec is retarded and a new industry, developing a new natural resource, is strangled immediately after successful inception.

(10) APPLICATION.

Under the circumstances the company feels justified in urging that this new and promising industry be protected and be given a chance of getting on its feet. It is therefore respectfully requested that the duty upon American crushed slate granules and products into Canada from the United States may be raised from 17½% to 50%, - so as to prohibit American "dumping" and to equalise the advantage they enjoy as regards freight rates.

For and on behalf of THE BRITISH CANADIAN MARBLE COMPANY
(Signed) W. BETHUNE LINDSAY - Vice President. LIMITED

January 2nd, 1924.

W. T. Oliver, Esq.,
Bank of Montreal,
64 Wall Street,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Oliver:-

I have asked Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to call upon you in New York and have assured him that any advice it is within your power to give will be placed at his disposal.

General Lindsay is a Canadian by birth, a graduate of the Royal Military College, served throughout the war with the Canadians in France, and for the last twenty months of the war was Chief Engineer of the Canadian Corps. On his return to Canada he resigned from the military service, since which time he has been engaged in several enterprises chiefly associated with oil. He and his associates have spent a considerable sum of money in developing a new process of refining oil. General Lindsay is enthusiastically satisfied that this process will revolutionize the cost of production. He is now on his way to Baltimore to see a firm of engineers who are anxious to become associated with his Company.

I think he feels that he would like to know some one in New York with whom he could discuss the negotiations and whose advice would be worth

W. T. Oliver, Esq.

- 2 -

having. I advised him to call upon you feeling sure that you would be glad to help him if possible. I would value highly any courtesies you may extend to him.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF MONTREAL
NEW YORK

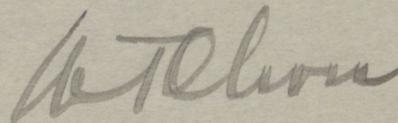
January
4th
1924.

Dear Sir Arthur,-

Your letter of the 2nd instant has been duly received this morning, and it will be a great pleasure indeed to meet General Lindsay, and to place our best services at his disposal. We shall be glad to do what we can for General Lindsay, not alone on his own account, but particularly because of your good word of introduction.

Reciprocating your good wishes for the New Year, I am,

Yours faithfully,



General Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
The Principal and Vice-Chancellor,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Personal

THE BARTLETT HAYWARD CO.

FOUNDERS & ENGINEERS

BALTIMORE

January 16, 1924.

Genl. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., etc.,
McGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

Dear Arthur:-

As yet, I have not been to New York. Upon arrival here I found the viewpoint concerning the patent situation was much stronger than I anticipated, and nothing can be done until I get the patent situation straightened out.

I have been working between here and Philadelphia and will be going to New York next week, when I will call upon Oliver.

After a careful analysis of the situation and many battles with the experts, I think I see daylight all right now. However, it is going to take longer than I anticipated, but I think I shall be able to straighten matters out.

As yet, I have not seen anyone whom you would be likely to know. The weather here has been good but too cold for golf.

Unfortunately, I put a lot of money (for myself) into Riordan First Cumulative Preferred. A proposal to reorganize the Company has just fallen through, and I shall be much obliged if you would find out in Montreal just what is thought of the Riordan Company, and whether there is any chance of pulling through and of my getting any money out of it.

THE BARTLETT HAYWARD CO.

TO Genl. Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G. NO. -2- DATE January 16, 1924.

Unfortunately, I have mislaid your private address which you gave me at the Station, and I shall be obliged if you will send it to me again, also your telegraphic address if you have any.

With kindest regards to Lady Currie, Marjorie and young Billy["], and thanking you in anticipation, I am,

Very truly yours,

Bice

WBL:LFM

P.S. 1 Please let me know if you are able to do anything with Gouin regarding the duty on crushed slate granules into Canada from the U.S.A.

2 address
Belvedere Hotel,
Baltimore, Md.

J.M.L.

January 25th, 1924.

Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Belvedere Hotel,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Bill:-

Thank you very much for your letter of January 16th. I am very glad to learn that in the matter of your negotiations with the United States people you are beginning to see daylight.

With reference to Riordan First Cumulative Preferred, I think you will have to wait a long while before you get any return on your money. Naturally, I do not care to be quoted in this matter and am giving you an opinion which my ordinary common sense tells me is right.

Regarding the crushed slate granules and the duty thereon, I did mention it to Sir Lomer, who, as you know has resigned from the Government and I do not expect to get very far with him because he is going away in a week or so for his health and will probably be away during most of the session. I am waiting to see Mr. Walter Mitchell, who, I believe, will prove the best medium between yourself and the Government.

I hope your business negotiations continue to prosper.

With all good wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

Personal
THE BARTLETT HAYWARD CO.

FOUNDERS & ENGINEERS

BALTIMORE

*Branch of Montreal,
N.Y.*

January 31, 1924.

Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G. etc.,
Principal and Vice Chancellor,
MacGill University,
Montreal, Canada.

My dear Arthur:-

Thanks for your letter of the 25th inst. I shall be here some time, in fact much longer than I expected, but am gradually getting things straightened out.

I hope you will do everything with Sir Lomer that you can, and also with Mr. Walter Mitchell.

As regards Riordan, I shall not, of course, quote you or anybody in the matter. I understand they are producing a new scheme of re-organization which will mean putting up more money in an endeavor to get money already up, out of the hole it is now in. I want to know whether your experts were of the opinion that Riordan had a fair chance of pulling through in the long run. The pulp and paper business should be very profitable, and with the wonderful properties owned by Riordan, and which are not decreasing in value, under efficient management, there should be a chance of its working its way out of its present financial difficulties. If you can get any reliable inside information for my own personal guidance, I should appreciate it very much.

THE BARTLETT HAYWARD CO.

TO Sir Arthur W. Currie

NO

-2-

DATE

January 31, 1924.

My stay over here, I am afraid, is likely to be prolonged much more than anticipated, and I hope to come up to Montreal and Ottawa in a month or so, possibly for the Vimy dinner.

Is there any chance of your coming down this way, that is to New York?

I called on Mr. Oliver in New York last week and he said he had heard from you. Thanks very much.

Please give my regards to Lady Currie and the children, and with best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Bill

WBL:LFM

65. Front-St.,
Stratford, Ont.,
May, 9th, 1924

Dear Arthur,

I have been spending all the time since I left Montreal here with Mother, - who seems to be thoroughly enjoying life and to be steadily improving. She gets around better every day, - and is thoroughly enjoying her incursions into the realms of agriculture.

Personally I have been enjoying a good rest, - high and dry on the water wagon, - and preparing for my contest with the Yanks. Incidentally, I have had a game or two of bridge with the local bridge club, - consisting of Larry Dampier, Bill Stepler, Doc. Wilnot, and the local bank manager, and received much instruction in the affairs of the world. I can also tell you all about the family history, ailments, doings etc. of most of the Jacob. If I cannot, it is because I

I have forgotten them. I have also had to parry more personal questions about my own affairs than ever before. But I have enjoyed it all, and leave much refreshed.

My visit in Montreal was wholly enjoyable. Some time I hope to trim you at golf. I was glad to have the opportunity of meeting some of the men of Montreal, - as it is the one ^{large} town in Canada, where I am ^{not} well acquainted. As a matter of policy, - as well as of preference, - I should like to know the big business men of Canada better than I do. I like Montreal, and have never seen a golf course I like as well as Bruno.

There is not much news I can give you. The comparative estimates, of which I spoke, have not been completed as yet. I have just received a wire, saying it will be the middle of next week before they will be ready, - & I can do nothing until they are out, - so I shall leave here about

Wednesday.

If you can find the time, & in anticipation of a few days in Montreal before I return to England, - I wish you would give me your considered opinion upon the situation in Canada. I used to feel I knew Canada well, but have lost touch, - and no longer feel qualified to speak or even express an opinion. Still it is vital ^{to me} to know.

It gave me great pleasure to hear on all sides, - from independent sources, - of the great success you have made at McGill.

All of your people are well. With kindest regards to - Lads, Carrie, to whom I am writing today, - and the children, believe me, as ever,
Bill

P.S.

I see Bill Shaughnessy, I was sorry I did not see something of him.

W.B.

PERSONAL

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL
LONDON S.W.1

15th August 1924

General Sir Arthur Currie K.C.B. etc.
595 Sherbrook Street
MONTREAL
Quebec...Canada.

My dear Arthur,

After a pleasant trip over I reached here safely. Mr. Beatty was not on the boat and I learned later that he was unable to catch that boat but came over later. Unfortunately, in the hot weather I contracted blood poisoning in both legs, the infection coming from the dye of my garters. So I was laid by the heels for about three weeks and did not see anyone.

As regards my own affairs, a hiatus has arisen pending the clearing up of the patent situation in the United States. Our patent experts there expect that they will be quite successful in obtaining our patents but it may take three months or six months and in the interval nothing can be done. It seems ridiculous that such a hiatus should occur at this stage in the proceedings but the people over here, who are very conservative, do not feel disposed to go any further until the patent situation is straightened out. So I shall have to content myself with the present situation until the matter is cleared

up, as the American situation casts a shadow over the patents we have already obtained in other countries.

You will remember my brother Neville, who is a partner in the firm of Emery, Newell, Ford & Lindsay of Edmonton. They were the Bank's solicitors in Edmonton until Billy Griesbach was worked in for a share of the business. The Bank solicitor there is appointed by name, and Mr. Emery held the appointment. He died a short time ago and consequently that appointment is vacant. The firm is of such high standing that I assume they will still hold the appointment previously held by them, and I am writing to ask if you will be so kind as to do what you can to have the appointment given to my brother Neville by name. He is a very promising lawyer, has done exceptionally well out there and has a high reputation. It would be a feather in his cap and consolidate his standing, and help him a great deal, and the senior members of the firm have no objection - in fact would be very pleased - if it were done that way. As you know Neville and, I am sure, would be glad to give him a helping hand, I have no hesitation in asking if you will do what you can for him on my account, and anything you can do will be much appreciated.

There is no special news here. The air is full of conferences and strikes. Everyone seems to want less work and more pay and while, internationally, affairs look much better, they are far from settled.

-3-

With kindest regards to Lady Currie and the children and
best wishes,

Believe me,

Yours very truly

Walter Lindsay

P.S. With reference to the Mining Engineer you want some information about, will you please send me his full name and address so that I can make inquiries.

W.L.

2. I have written Sir F.W.T. asking him to consider the matter of Neville, but forgot to say you knew him.

Bill

Head Office
Bank of Montreal
Montreal

Fifth
September
1924

Personal

My dear General,

Will you please return, after perusal, the enclosed copy of my self-explanatory letter to General Lindsay. I will only add that it would be a real pleasure to do anything for so good a fellow and so good a soldier as General Lindsay, but, as I told you today verbally, we have had more trouble in Edmonton with regard to the solicitorships than at any other Branch that I can recall.

We make a special point of never having two solicitors in one place. The exceptions to this rule are where we have absorbed another Bank and have found it difficult to divest ourselves of their legal advisors.

You might say to General Lindsay that there will be no objection to his brother's firm describing themselves as solicitors to the Bank of Montreal on their letterhead. I hope the matter may be allowed to rest there for the present and, as the firm are getting a portion of our legal business, that they will be satisfied.

To make the matter quite clear, the firm of Emery, Newell, Ford & Lindsay can have no formal appointment from us, and, as a matter of fact, we practically never make "firm" always individual appointments.

Yours very truly,

William R. Taylor

General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B.,
McGill University,
Montreal.

September 8th, 1924.

Major-General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall,
London, S.W.1.

My dear Bill:-

When visiting my old home in Strathroy I received your letter of the 15th and on my return to Montreal took up with Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor the matter of Neville's appointment by name as Solicitor of the Bank of Montreal in Edmonton. Sir Frederick has shewn me a copy of his answer to you dated August 25th. This was written quite a week before I returned to Montreal.

The situation in Edmonton is peculiar, in as much as when our Bank took over the business of the Bank of British North America it retained the latter's solicitors for that portion of the business coming through the B.N.A. connection. I believe Griesbach's firm were solicitors for the B.N.A., Neville's for the Bank of Montreal, and some other firm for the Merchants Bank. To sever relations with these firms and appoint Neville by name is something, which Taylor says, the Bank hesitates to do. To me he stated that there would be no objection to Neville's firm describing themselves as 'Solicitors to the Bank of Montreal' on their letterhead. It may be that some time the situation at Edmonton will be such that the Bank can appoint somebody by name. If that time comes I promise to do what I can to see that Neville receives the appointment.

Major-General Lindsay - 2 -

While I was up in Strathroy I saw your mother and a good many other friends of yours. The memorial erected by the I.O.D.E. in the market square was unveiled. I did the unveiling and made the address. Ross was chairman and your mother read the lesson. The unveiling took place on a Sunday afternoon and a very large crowd was present. I think the Strathroy people were very well satisfied with the ceremony. Your mother looks very well indeed and to me she is a wonderful woman. She very kindly gave quite a large tea to my wife. I played Bridge one night at Alec Thompson's at a cost of 20¢. I think I might have recouped my losses had I been able to remain longer. Things in Western Ontario are looking particularly well. I never saw a better crop and there should be little reason for complaints on the part of the farmers.

I am sorry to hear of the blood poisoning and also of the delay re the patents. I have a feeling that everything will work out right.

The Mining Engineer on whom I am trying to get a line is Major H. Standish Ball, C.E., R.E. He took a postgraduate course of one year here in 1913 and during the war had charge of the Mining School of the 1st Army. As regards his personality, education and teaching ability I am quite satisfied, but I am not at all sure he enjoys the reputation and prestige in the mining world which I think should be held by the head of our Mining Department.

With all kind wishes, I am,

Yours faithfully,

September 8th, 1924.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor,
Bank of Montreal,
Montreal.

My dear Sir Frederick:-

Thank you very much for
your letter of the 5th of September to which
was attached copy of a letter to General Lindsay.

herewith.

This copy I am returning

Yours faithfully,

Lindsay

REFORM CLUB
PALL MALL
LONDON S.W.1

23rd September 1924

Dear Arthur,

Thanks very much for your letter of the 8th inst.
I have heard from Mother and she was delighted with the ceremony at Strathroy, your speech and that she was able to have a reception for Lady Currie. All of these things please her tremendously.

Sir Frederick, as you know, wrote me that nothing could be done in the matter of Neville's appointment and I have passed his letter and your letter on to Neville. Many thanks for your efforts on Neville's behalf. I shall appreciate it if you would keep the matter in mind should anything further develope in the future.

As regards Standish Ball, I am making inquiries through Sir John Cadman.

Everything is very dead over here and I am hung up until we get the patent situation in the States cleared up but reports are favourable. It will be hard sledding until then.

With kindest regards to Lady Currie and the children,

Yours very truly

Bill

General Sir Arthur Currie K.C.B. etc.
595 Sherbrook Street
MONTREAL
Quebec...Canada.

Private

Pat. No. 525
THERMALS, 11500

THE HYDRO
HARROGATE

Dec. 8th, 1924

Dear Arthur,
Well, here I am, back
in a sanitarium again.
Since I came back my
health has got steadily
worse, - in spite of careful
living, - and I am doing
a drastic course here. I
am improving but have a
long way to go.

While I did well, on
my mission in the U.S.A.,
the fates appear to be
against me. Our patent
has not yet been granted,
& while the best advice
indicate their belief in our
ultimate success, no one
can say when it will be
decided. It may be years.
Since my return I have
been having a lean time,
due to lack of funds, - doing
the work for nothing, - hoping
the patent, as anticipated,
would be granted. Well, it

has not come through, ²¹ & I
am pretty well at the end
of my tether financially.
The Royal Trust of Victoria are
suing me over that Gorge
Road property, - mother is
very ill, - and as you probably
know I am her sole support.
The other two boys have hard
work keeping their heads above
water. So the outlook is
cheerless.

So I am writing, Arthur,
to know if you can help
me to get something to do.
You know my capabilities
as well as any one, & what
would be suitable. I can do
any job, where physical
effort is not required, i.e. an
office job or "mission". Having
a good connection and
acquaintance over here I
would naturally prefer a
job here. While not expecting
anything to materialise at
once, I shall appreciate
it very much if you would
think matters over and let
me know if you think
anything can be done in
the following directions.

THE HYDRO

HARROGATE

1 Agent-General for a Province.

I hear that Manitoba is considering an appointment. Poor old Dred Wade snuffed out quickly, - and I hear Hart has been appointed. A vacancy might occur at any time.

2 Battlefields Memorial Can.

I hear that Hughes wants to retire from his job as Chief Engineer. If he does retire I would take the job, if offered to me.

3 Any special mission which you think I might be suitable for. As you know I can go any place, am reliable, and can get the information, if it is to be had.

4 Whether the C.P.R. in their vast organisation have a place for a person of my qualifications I do not know. I do not mean in engineering,

as they have ^(if) their own staff
& it would cause trouble.
But I know the country
well, understand transportation,
can learn anything as
quickly as the next man, &
could no doubt make
a useful man in Europe,
with a little training.

The situation is a
rather serious one for me,
or I would not write so
fully. Naturally, I do not
want employment under
the Canadian Government, as
I would lose my pension.
Things have broken badly for
me, but it has not been
my fault. Two or three bad
promotions over here, like
Porcupine Davidson, Bingo
Gardner etc., coming on top of
the Grand Junction episode
has put every one in financial
London against anything
Canadian. Being unable to
bank on my physical ^{strength}
and energy, I have come to
the conclusion it will be better
for me, if feasible, to find
something permanent to settle down.

THE HYDRO.

HARROGATE

So, old boy, if you can find time from your multitudinous duties to devote a little thought to what can be done, I shall be duly grateful. The continued industrial depression has hit my friends here very hard, and they can do nothing. Possibly Bill Shaughnessy would be disposed to help, & you know Beatty well.

If you have never put in a course at a place like this all I can do is to advise you never to do so. I am surrounded by fat old ladies and bald old men. At 7:30 am. I arise and lie myself to the Royal Pump Room, where I have a 12 oz. cocktail of liquid H_2S . Then a walk of 30 ^{minutes} in the garden, and another 12 oz. of sulphur water, which

smells like rotten eggs and
tastes worse. Then a sprint
to the nearest rear. I have
done it in 37 seconds flat,
having beaten all records,
as owing to that disability
I am always under pressure.
I live on rabbit food & am
always having something
done to me. They find something
new every minute. Yesterday
they took out four more teeth.
Oh! it is the life.

It is rumored over here
that you are re-entering the
political arena. I hope it is
not correct.

Please remember me
to Lady, Carrie, Marjorie &
Garnet.

I am seriously disturbed
over mother's illness & wish
I could get home for Xmas.

My best wishes for
a Merry Xmas, and the best
of luck in the New Year.

Hoping to have a word
soon, as ever,

Bill.

C O P Y

Montreal, January 12th, 1925.

Major-General W.B. Lindsay,
The Hydro,
Harrogate, England.

Ch. Bank of Montreal

Dear Bill:-

The evening I left for Strathroy for the Xmas holidays I received your letter written from Harrogate.

I am very sorry things have broken so badly for you, both as regards your health and the oil patent. I knew, of course, that it was a slow matter but according to your last letter, - received after my return to Montreal - I conclude that you almost despair that anything will ever come, despite all your work, worry and expense during the last five years.

I called on your mother and am glad to report that she is improving in health. She was in bed, but her skin was fresh, her eye bright, and her manner cheerful and optimistic. She had tried sitting up that day but five minutes or so sufficed. While she does not look thin she has been unable to eat much of anything for some time. Her appetite is getting better while the stomach is stronger each day. She hoped to be well enough by the end of this month to go to the West and I believe she will. I quite understand your worry but believe there is no need for any uneasiness.

Regarding suitable employment I have nothing definite to suggest but will not forget the matter.

Hughes is at present in Victoria but is expected back some time soon. I always see him when he is here and will find out what his intentions are. I am sure he can have his present position as long as a necessity for it exists and he wants it. Mewburn and Turner are the most active members of the Committee dealing with battlefields.

Maj-General Lindsay - 2 -

I am sorry that your experiences in Victoria real estate are turning out so unsatisfactorily. My own are worse. I lost every single bit of property interest I had there. Not only did I lose the property but in the case of the Corona property I paid Pemberton & Son \$17,000 and interest to get out of paying much more. All of which was heartbreaking. It makes me ill now to think of it. Again my experiences with the firm of Currie & Power were equally unsatisfactory. When I left in 1914 it owed me between \$8,000 and \$10,000, all of which is gone forever. Further than that I paid during the war and on my visit in October 1919 between three and four thousand more because my name was on notes and for other reasons. I feel that I have more than discharged all responsibilities, legal, moral and otherwise, arising out of association with that firm. I am afraid that I cannot help in any way with the Gorge Road property or with the Esquimalt property. There is though an indebtedness to you which I will now discharge and for that reason am enclosing cheque for \$385.00. In connection with the View St. property you had a 10/96 (ten ninety-sixth) interest in the final payment of \$8,000 made in July 1914:

10/96 of \$8,000 is \$833.1/3

The first payment made to you on account of this indebtedness was in September 1919. You are owed \$385.00 made up as follows:

Principal	\$833.33	
Int. on \$833.1/3 for 5 1/6 yrs (July 1914 to (Sept. 1919)		
@ 6%	<u>258.33</u>	\$1091.66
Paid on a/c Sept. 1919 by cheque to you		<u>800.00</u>
	Balance due	291.66
Int. on \$291.66 from Sept. 1919 to Jan. 1925 @ 6% (5 yrs. 4 mos.)		<u>93.34</u>
		\$385.00

Major-General Lindsay - 3 -

I am sending this feeling that
I have discharged every possible claim you can have
upon me for any and all previous business associations.

I am, Wishing you every good fortune,

Ever yours faithfully,

A.W.Currie.

COPY.

412 Central Building,
Victoria, B.C.,
January 30th 1925.

Neville R. Lindsay, Esq.,
c/o Messrs. Emery, Newell, Ford & Lindsay,
Barristers, etc.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:

Re: General W. B. Lindsay.

I have for acknowledgment yours of the 26th instant, advising that you have written to Messrs. Robertson, Heisterman & Tait in connection with your brother's affairs. I think this would have been a good idea from the start.

I may say that some time ago Mr. Thomas called on me in connection with this matter, but since it was placed in his hands when General Lindsay left Victoria, and I have my own troubles, I am sorry I could not find time to go into the matter thoroughly, although I advised Mr. Thomas where he could get his information without much trouble.

I am quite willing to do anything within reason for any person, especially when he is out of town, but as the General appointed Mr. Thomas his power of attorney, I certainly think it would be up to him, if anybody, to trouble himself in the matter.

To make myself plain with you, I may state I was a partner of A.W. Currie, now Sir Arthur W. Currie, at the time your brother purchased certain properties. Although the business was done with A. W. Currie, not myself, and as perhaps you know, he left everything for other people to worry about whilst he gets all the credit, and is a big man today at other people's expense. You will naturally see why, under the circumstances, I do not see why I should worry myself over other people's mistakes, etc.

I shall be glad to give your legal friends any information in a brief way, but I certainly cannot afford a great deal of time on the matter.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd) R. A. Power.

Private & Confidential

Rome, Italy
May 15th 1924

Dear Arthur,
Your letter and enclosure reached me after many delays. I must thank you for the first authentic news regarding my mother, and also for the enclosure. It was the first-hand news of "mater" I had received, and I appreciated very much the detailed information you gave me.

However, I regret to say that the rest of your letter rather upset me. Given bad health and financial and other worries, and no one can tell what sort of a "kink" one will develop, and no doubt I read it ^{wrongly}. To me, - it seemed as if I was in the same boat as a predecessor, who asked for bread and was given a stone. "If I ever knew that you still owed me money I had forgotten it. What I asked for, - or intended to ask for, - was help and advice in riding off this rather unexpected difficulty, and in getting a job. To me, - foolishly, no doubt, - your letter read - "Well, I do owe you some money, - here it is!" and good-bye!"

During the War I think you know I was your strongest and most loyal supporter, - through fair weather and foul. - (I have no use for fair-weather friends) - & left no stone unturned to further your efforts and interests. I put everything I had into it, - i.e. whatever brains I have, my health & all the energy that a rotten physical condition would permit. All I got

out was a wrecked constitution, -
a good reputation from my own
officers and men, (who knew me) - and
the enmity of many people, upon whose
toes it was necessary to tread to keep
the show straight.

The same, - where young men
Hadjins, (R.I.P.) and I, tried single-handed
to cope with the 'job of directing the
engineers in the only way in which ^{results}
can be obtained, - was too much for
both of us. It broke us both, and Samuel
fever gave me an extra dose, from
which I never really recovered. Upon
my return, in very bad health, you
will appreciate the revulsion of
feelings which would be experienced
by me, who put everything in, - at the
situation and sentiment - which then
permeated Canada. I told you that
you could never stick Ottawa, and
my health forced me out, - although
I should have gone in any case. But
it is worthy of note that no Canadian
has ever offered to assist me in any
way. You have been more fortunate,
and deservedly so, - but you are the only
one of the Corps staff, as far as I know.
As far as I am concerned the
present position looks very hopeless.
Although my work was well done, & it
is a good thing, I was thrown at the
last fence, by circumstances over which
I had no control & which I could not
foresee. My judgment of the value of
the oil process proved to be right, - & I
arranged a good deal in the U.S.A., - but the
delay in getting our patent through & the
expense has bush the whole works. Patents

are expensive, and ⁽³⁾ taxes, and rent
fees and legal expenses take a lot
of money. If they are not met, the
whole thing lapses. If it had come
off I should have been well over the
first 100 M. mark. As it is, - everything
that did not go down in Riordan, (upon
the advice of a well-known manager), has
gone in this, and 5 years of work and
worry. So I need a job very badly,
as I am afraid that loafing does not
suit me, - even if my physical condition
says one thing, - my brain will insist
on working and keeps me on edge.

The Victoria situation is rather
disturbing. As you know, I left
everything to you, and accepted ^{without}
question anything you chose to tell me.
All papers were with C. & P., - I never
had them, & do not know if they were
registered or not. P. has been collecting
the rents on the Forge Road property for
years, - ever since I left. He has not
answered any of my letters, - and
no doubt Charlie T. let things go. The
situation as regards the Forge Road property
you know. The Esquimaux Road property
was, I believe, sold by you to one Fuggle,
& resold by Fuggle, to Lambert, - who took
over Fuggle's payments. About \$2500⁰⁰ is
due on the Esquimaux road property, -
now sold for taxes & bought by some one
else. I paid over \$6000⁰⁰ on the Forge Road
property, (out of \$8500⁰⁰) & they now want about
as much again. Power refuses to help

Another, I am glad to say, was able to go west in due time
and was delighted with your visit. If you see any opening
for me I will take it.

(4)
or give any information. I attach
a copy of his letter to Neville, which
speaks for itself. I gather he has
been doing a lot of talking.

In view of our last con-
versations in Montreal, ~~as~~ to certain
proposals you were considering, it is
quite possible he is taking this action
with a view of embarrassing you. So
I have deemed it best to "sit tight",
let Neville do the best he can, and to
keep out of England, and unless I
can get a job I intend to do stay out.

In writing you, all I intended
to ask for was for help in getting
this straightened out on the most
favourable terms, - your advice to
Neville, - and help in getting a job.
I did not ask for money, & I never
have or shall.

It is just as well for me to tell
you that, like a d-d fool, I got worrying
over things, and went on a hell of a
bribe, - which lasted for some time. No
doubt you have or will hear the glad
tidings. However, that is all over, & I
am looking for a cheap place to live ^{until}
I can get something to do.

From all sides I have been glad
to hear good tidings of your success
at Missill.

I hope Lady Currie & the children are
well and enjoying life.

With all good wishes, believe me,
as ever, Bill

P.S. You had better write me at % The Reform Club
Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1. - instead of your bank.

COPY.

Victoria, B.C.,
May 26th 1925.

Messrs. Emery, Newell, Ford & Lindsay,
Barristers & Solicitors,
Canada Permanent Building,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sirs:

Re: General Lindsay and Parsons Agreement.

The Royal Trust Company were today enquiring from us as to what General Lindsay intended doing under the Agreement and asked us to write you asking for this information at once. We stated that we would write you asking for instructions.

In connection with the Esquimalt property and the Fuggle agreement when we first interviewed Fuggle he was at a loss to recollect the matter, stating that he had forgotten the transaction. Some time after our letter to you we again saw him and he stated that he had interviewed Mr. Power, who was General Currie's partner at that time, and that the transaction has now come back to his mind. He claims that the documents signed by him were signed by him at the request of Messrs. Currie & Power but that he had no actual interest in the transaction. He also states that Power claimed that the matter was one which was attended to by General Currie and should be looked into by him, and that he will not interest himself in the matter.

Insofar as Fuggle is concerned, of course his liability to you would not be affected by any private arrangement which he may have had with Messrs. Currie & Power or either of them.

Yours truly,

ROBERTSON HEISTERMAN & TAIT,

Per: H.G.S.H.

EMERY, NEWELL, FORD & LINDSAY

Barristers, Solicitors, &c.

*Frank Ford, K.C., C. F. Newell, K.C., Neville R. Lindsay,
John D. Wallace, Howard T. Emery,
F. Armour Ford.*

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, 10126-100TH ST.

EDMONTON, ALTA., CANADA.

June 2nd 1925.

PLEASE REFER TO OUR FILE NO.

35217-4

YOUR NO.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

Sir:

On behalf of my brother, Major General W.B. Lindsay, I have been investigating certain old real estate transactions in Victoria, with a view to getting them cleaned up.

My brother said he thought all his papers were still in the possession of Mr. Powers and I wrote to him about them and had my Victoria Agents take up the matter with him, but am afraid they did not get very much assistance from him.

In connection with the Parsons deal, I had instructions from Will to offer a Quit Claim Deed covering the Parsons property, together with an Assignment of the Fuggle Agreement of Sale. I enclose a copy of letter dated the 26th ult.. from Messrs. Robertson, Heisterman & Tait, Solicitors, Victoria, B.C. addressed to this firm and refer you to the second paragraph of that letter. In view of the information contained in that letter, I have hesitated to offer to Parsons and his associates, an Assignment of the Fuggle Agreement without first mentioning the matter to you.

According to the information on file, Will was the owner of Lot 6, of Lots 11 and 12, Block 5, Viewfield Farm, registered map No. 1163, and sold the same under Agreement of Sale dated the 19th of March 1913 for \$4000.00 to a man named Fuggle. Fuggle apparently resold the property on the 20th of March 1913 to M.T.L. Lloyd for \$4400.00 and Lloyd assigned his Agreement of Sale to William Lambert. Lambert did not pay the balance of purchase money to Will and the lot has since been forfeited for taxes. Will has a claim against Fuggle for approximately \$1500.00 principal with interest from about 1915.

EMERY, NEWELL, FORD & LINDSAY

Edmonton, Alta.,
June 2nd 1925.

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If there is nothing in the suggestion made by Fuggle, and I do not expect there is anything in it, there is no reason why I should not offer Parsons and his associates an Assignment of Will's claim against Fuggle.

I am writing direct to you to save time and I am sending a copy of the letter on to Will. I shall be glad to hear from you at your early convenience.

Yours very truly,

Wesley R. Lindsay

NRL/BM
ENCL.

June 11th, 1925.

Neville R. Lindsay, Esq.,
Canada Permanent Building,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter of the 2nd of
June addressed to Sir Arthur Currie has been
received.

Sir Arthur is at present
in hospital where he underwent a small operation.
As soon as he has sufficiently recovered I will
bring your letter to his attention.

Yours faithfully,

Principal's Secretary.

June 25th, 1925.

R. A. Power, Esq.,
412 Central Building,
Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

While I was in the hospital I received a letter from Neville R. Lindsay, a copy of which I enclose, and also a copy of a letter which you addressed to him on January 30th, 1925.

While General Lindsay was my client Mr. Fuggle and Mr. Lambert were yours. I am afraid this is something with which you must deal, especially in view of the terms under which I made my final settlement with you in the Fall of 1919.

Yours faithfully,

June 25th, 1925.

Major-General W. B. Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

My dear Bill:-

Your letter from Rome dated May 15th reached me on the morning of May 30th as I was on my way to hospital where I underwent an operation for a cyst in my lower jaw bone. I had a good deal of trouble but I think everything has turned out very well and I really am very fortunate, in as much as I discovered the thing accidentally and had it not been dealt with I would probably have broken my jaw, with the likelihood of its never healing as the break would have taken place in the rotten part.

I returned to the office last Monday with a good deal to do and consequently feel very tired. I had arranged to go to England on June 5th but am sailing tomorrow morning. I shall be over there for a couple of months and if there is a chance would like to see you.

I am sorry my letter upset you, but your letter to me last winter rather upset me in as much as it seemed to me to be couched in a very peremptory tone. You finished up by asking for an answer by return mail. I do not know what to do about the situation in Victoria. You were my client while Fuggle and Lambert were Powers'. Fuggle I know but I do not know whether I ever saw Lambert or not. I am sorry your investments there turned out badly, but that seems the fate of a good many of us. I think I told you of my payment of \$17,000 and interest

Major-General Lindsay - 2 -

to get clear of paying the balance owing on the Corona property. That investment cost me altogether more than \$40,000, and not a holding of any kind to shew for it.

You speak of 'fair-weather friends' and your loyalty to me during the war. I never doubted that and was always grateful for it. I tried to do what I could for your advancement and do not think I failed. You merited every promotion, but I think you were the only Canadian who began as a Major and finished as a Major-General. You know, also, how Alderson bucked your appointment as Chief Engineer to the 1st Division and also as Corps Engineer. I think I stood by you then. I also succeeded in getting those at Ottawa to create a post of Director of Engineering Services for you, but you would not accept the position. With your refusal the position vanished. It was a proposal which was not received by any one at Ottawa with any favour. However, I do not care to say very much about some other things which you mention in your letter and to which I might very well reply. No good would come of it, but there is much I might say. I know that since our more intimate association I have always done the best I can. I have tried with certain of my friends and acquaintances here to find a position into which you would fit, but have always been met with the same reply that staffs are not being increased and that they would help if business were improving or even good.

I heard nothing about the collapse of the oil proposition and sincerely trust you may save something out of the wreck.

Possibly I may see something of you on the other side.

Ever yours faithfully.

June 25th, 1925.

Neville R Lindsay, Esq.,
Canada Permanent Building,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:-

I am sorry for the delay in answering your letter of June 2nd which was received while I was in hospital. I have but returned to the office for a few days this week and am leaving again tomorrow for the other side.

I cannot understand Mr. Fuggle's contention, but while Bill was my client Mr. Fuggle and Mr. Lambert were Mr. Power's. I know Mr. Fuggle, who was a great friend of Mr. Power, but I do not know whether I ever met Mr. Lambert or not. I may have but I do not remember it. I have written to Mr. Power today advising him to give this matter his attention.

Since leaving Victoria in 1914 I have made several settlements with Mr. Power. The final one in the fall of 1919, after I came back from the war, was a very costly one and one in which for the consideration involved Mr. Power obligated himself to deal with all matters in which the firm had a common interest. I wish I could offer something of a more helpful character. I have written to Bill to-day and perhaps I shall see him on the other side.

Yours faithfully,

September
Seventh
1926.

Major General W. Bethune Lindsay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Toronto Club,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Bill:

I have just returned to Montreal from spending the Summer at York Harbor, Maine, and a short trip to Nova Scotia.

I wondered if you were not in Canada as I received a letter, mailed in Strathroy, addressed to you in my care - that was about three weeks ago, and the letter I forwarded to the Reform Club in England. I shall look forward to seeing you when you return East in October.

There is very little news that I can give you. We are all well and as yet are living at the Ritz Carlton. It is most unsatisfactory and I am hoping to get a house very shortly. Things with me go on in very much the same old way.

There is little use in my making any comment on business conditions in Canada as you will see them for yourself in your trip across the Continent, but business is better both wholesale and retail. Railway traffic has enormously increased, all of which indicates that business is better in every way. The trouble with most of us is to find a way in which we may profit personally by the betterment of business.

Major General W. Bethune Lindsay.

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I shall be very glad to say a good word in your behalf if I meet Mr. Hamilton in Montreal. I was sorry that I was unable to do anything regarding the project you had in mind when I saw you last Summer, but the C.P.R. were not at all interested in your suggestion.

I have had a chat with Bovey, who saw you in London, and he tells me that you are looking fit and well.

I hope you find your Mother in good health. I saw her for a few moments last October when I was in Vancouver. Please give our love to her.

With kindest wishes always, I am,

Yours faithfully,

EMERY, NEWELL, FORD & LINDSAY

Barriaters, Solicitors, &c.

*C. F. Newell, H. C., Neville R. Lindsay, John D. Wallace,
Howard T. Emery, F. Armour Ford.*

CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING, 10126-100TH ST.
EDMONTON, ALTA., CANADA.

October 12th 1926.

PLEASE REFER TO OUR FILE NO.

YOUR NO.

General Sir Arthur Currie,
McGill University,
Montreal, Que.

My dear Arthur:

I arrived here about a week ago and have been having a few days shooting with my brother, Neville, whom you will remember. We have had some good fun and obtained a fair number of birds.

Neville is now second partner in the old firm noted above, and has been telling me some of the difficulties he has experienced, and in one matter I think you can help him out, and if you can, it will be much appreciated by all of us.

Until the absorption by the Bank of Montreal of the Bank of British North America, the late E.C. Emery, Esq. K.C., head of this firm, was Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal at Edmonton, and the firm did all the work; --Neville handling a lot of it. After this event, a considerable portion of the legal work was given to Messrs. Griesbach & O'Connor. The Bank of Montreal then absorbed the Merchants Bank here and the Manager of the latter branch bank became Manager of the Bank of Montreal here. All business of the Bank of Montreal was then given to the firm of Lymburn & Reid who had been acting as Solicitors for the Merchants Bank here, so this firm lost it all, and were at a disadvantage in that, being known to the profession generally as handling the Bank of Montreal business, they did not care to take business in which the Bank of Montreal was interested.

The greatest disadvantage ^{under} in which Neville labors is that he is not a K.C. This as you know, is a Provincial appointment and Lymburn is Attorney General in the present Government. The new list of appointments is

EMERY, NEWELL, FORD & LINDSAY

Edmonton, Alta.,
October 12th 1926.

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expected to be given out shortly, none having been made for over five years.

I have made inquiries here and have been told that the matter would be settled if the Bank of Montreal were to drop a line in Neville's favour to Lymburn.

There is no doubt as to his capabilities, qualifications and suitability for the appointment. In his three law examinations, he was second once and first twice in the whole Province, including the final. He has been with this firm 18½ years and has been practicing at the bar of Alberta as a Barrister for long over the ten years required. Any questions upon this point will be answered in Neville's favour by the Honourable Mr. Justice Frank Ford, K.C. of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Trial Division, Edmonton, with whom Neville has been directly associated for over 16 years.

I shall appreciate it very much if you will bring the matter to the attention of Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, discuss it with him, and ^{arrange to} have the necessary letter written to the Honourable J. F. Lymburn, Attorney, General, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alta.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. Bertune Lindsay.

P.S. I have had some great days' shooting here, - geese, duck & chicken.

JML

DOCKET STARTS:

MEMORANDUM -

BENSON GENERATOR

Private +
Confidential

The attached memorandum No.1. gives a description of the principles of the Benson Steam Generator.

The history of the development of this invention is as follows:-

Benson has been studying the subject of Thermo Dynamics for a long time, as it is a field concerning which very little is known and where little advance has been made. He maintained that no advance had been made in Steam Engineering for 125 years.

His inventions, having been conceived, designs developed, and Patent protection obtained, ~~It was~~ ^{It} was first examined by an acknowledged authority, namely, Mr H. Riall Sankey, in July 1922, and he gave ~~the~~ ^a favourable report of the soundness from a technical standpoint of the whole project.

The ~~production~~ ^{reduction} to practical shape and the development of the invention reached such a state that in October 1923 the Siemens-Schuckert Werke, of Siemenstadt, Berlin, Germany, became finally interested in the proposition.

This firm is the largest Engineering firm in the World, with branches or subsidiary Companies under various names in all the leading countries of the World. They have enormous Works in Germany and a research staff of something like 1000 Engineers, Physicists, and Chemists. It was only after thorough study of the proposition and of the Patent situation, and after convincing themselves that they were unable to work around the Patent protection which the Inventor had obtained, that they decided to co-operate with the Inventor.

On October 11th 1923 they entered into an agreement with the Inventor, copy of which I have seen, by which they undertook for a 50% interest in the project, to :-

- (a) Place their entire resources behind the development and exploitation of this system of Steam Generation for all suitable purposes,
- (b) To prosecute and defend Patents and Patent Applications,
- (c) To turn their organisation on to the developments in co-operation with the Inventor, of such special apparatus and equipment required in connection with the various applications of Benson Steam, such as Improved Valves, Governing Gear, Turbines, and various methods of applying Benson Steam in the most useful manner.

A Benson boiler and plant ^{of} at first imperfect design and of experimental nature, were erected at the Works of the English Electrical Company, Rugby, and brought into successful operation in February 1924.

Based upon data obtained from the experimental plant at Rugby, the Siemens Schuckert Werke Co. of Berlin erected at Siemanstadt a demonstration plant, capacity 2,000 K.W., which was brought into successful operation about two months ago, and they are there demonstrating conclusively the successful and economical application of Benson Steam ^{to} Turbines for the production of Electrical Power, as an addition to render existing Power

Stations approximately 75% more efficient.

On August 5th 1925, the Siemens Schuckert Werke Co. entered into a further agreement with the Inventor by which they agreed to pay the sum of 800,000 gold marks, or roughly, 200,000 dollars, for the exclusive license to exploit the Benson Super Power system in Germany and Austria and the right to a competitive licence in certain other countries. They also agreed to pay a royalty of 25 gold marks, or approximately 6.25 dollars, per square metre of heating surface in advance of the first prime mover in all steam plant sold based upon this system, (roughly 10% of cost of steam plant)

I have seen a copy of this agreement.

The figures arrived at by Siemens Schuckert Werke and Benson as a result of the data obtained on demonstration runs, are said to show the following economies:-

- (a) In new plant 50% fuel economy,
- (b) In old plant 40% " "
- (c) In general saving in the cost of power, 40% is claimed.

has been
known to The application of the Benson system of steam generation ~~to~~ plant worked out as regards the following :-

- (a) Stationary Power Plant (Public utilities)
- (b) Power Plant for Industries.

The Inventor, in conjunction with Siemens Schuckert Werke is now working on the application of Benson steam to Steamships and Railroads (Steam Locomotives)

The Inventor left on September 5th for California. He informed me that he had established an office, with selected German ~~staff~~ engineers for his staff, in Los Angeles, and there proposed the development of the final design from which working models etc., are being, or will be constructed. Generally speaking he claimed that where first class Ships like the "Aquitania" require 42 large boilers, large quantities of fuel and water, and an army of ~~stokers~~ stokers, he could give the same power and a larger cruising radius with approximately six ~~times~~ small boilers. This saving in first cost, space, and weight, is naturally of great importance to any Steamship Company. Another matter of great importance is that it is impossible for the Benson boiler to explode, and the elimination of the disastrous boiler explosions which occur from time to time in Steamships is a very important feature, which alone justifies the consideration of this system.

The Inventor further informed me that the design for the application of the Benson system to Steam Locomotives was nearly complete and they would have a working model in operation in the near future. He claimed they would get the same pull on the drawbar and show a fuel economy of approximately 50%. It is, I understand, quite feasible to apply this invention to existing locomotives, and I am informed it will show its greatest economies over long runs.

The Inventor proposed proceeding direct to Los Angeles and working there on the perfection of the final details and upon other propositions of importance to Transportation Companies, until February 1926, when he is due to return to Germany to spend a short period with Messrs Siemens Schuckert Werke.

All of these matters and developments are being kept very secret and great care is being taken to prevent the proposi-

tions becoming generally known. As he knows my personal interest in these matters, and on personal grounds, the Inventor has invited me to go to California, and also to visit Germany with him on his return.

I am convinced that the application of this invention means an industrial revolution, and that the cycle is swinging round from oil to steam. From the figures quoted to me by the Inventor, it is apparent that a steam plant of this design will certainly rival and may show advantages over the "Deisel" engine using oil. That others are taking the same view, or are at least taking the same interest in this development, is evidenced by the fact that the Inventor had to postpone his departure for one day, as Sir Trevor Dawson, (who is the head of Vickers Ltd.,) and Sir Charles Thurston, (who I understand is the Chief Designer of Naval Craft at Messrs Vickers Ltd.,) sought an interview with a view of ascertaining the developments ^{achieved and} contemplated. They had previously, I understand, satisfied themselves as to the successful demonstration of the invention and were naturally conversant with the possibilities underlying the various applications of it to Power, Industrial and Transportation problems.

In H. Riace Sankley's report, made on July 10th, 1922, of the proposal as it then stood, he accepted the claims made for (a) a largely reduced fuel consumption, (b) a reduced capital cost, (c) a reduced maintenance cost, and forecasted a general saving of 21%.

The engineers and the inventor claim further developments have raised this saving to 40% to 50%.

If it is only 10% it is a huge thing, and will be generally adopted

Sept. 10th, 1925.

J. B. L.

The fundamental importance of steam is realized by any one, who has had any connection with industrial or transportation problems. It is the medium we know best, and the "genesis" of all our works. It is the most flexible and reliable medium, and the best "carrier" for special purposes. While we hear vague rumours of developments pending in ether energy, atomic energy; heat energy, as obtained from steam, is that upon which most reliance is placed.

In no branch of engineering has a greater advance been achieved than in the generation of steam for all purposes.

You are familiar with the story of the results of Watt's observation of the tea kettle. From that observation the first steam boiler was evolved. Watts considered 6 pounds as the ideal pressure at which to work. No advance over this was obtained until Richard Trevithick invented the high pressure Cornish boiler about the year 1800, working at what was then considered the high pressure of 25 pounds. Since that day, over 120 years ago, no real change in the principle of the method of generating steam has taken place, although, of course, with improvements in engineering methods and qualities of metals &c, it is now common practice to have boilers working at pressures ranging from 200 pounds to as high as 450 pounds, - as at Newcastle Power Station. The old principle governs, - namely, that of placing water in a boiler and applying heat to it until its temperature is raised and corresponds with that of steam at the desired pressure. To convert the water into steam the latent heat of evaporation has to be added. The work which can be accomplished by steam in any form is dependent upon the number of heat Units available

We find, to express it in simple language, that at 200 pounds pressure 534 heat units (sensible heat) are required to be added to the water to raise it to the boiling point temperature, and 844 heat units (latent heat) have to be added to convert it into steam. Roughly about two thirds of the heat units required are needed to overcome the latent heat of evaporation. Yet the addition of this latent heat does not increase the temperature by 1° F. - and for purposes of work may be considered as useless heat.

In the Benson Steam Generator the inventor has taken the bold step of working at or above critical pressures and temperatures, and in this method the necessity of providing the latent heat of vapourisation is avoided, thus an economy of roughly, two thirds of the heat units required to be provided in present day systems, is effected. The essential feature is that steam is generated at or above the critical pressure and temperature of water, - i.e. at or over 3200 pounds per square inch and 706° F. It has been found that there is no difficulty in providing plant and materials, and in operating under these conditions. A Benson Steam Generator of first imperfect design, was erected at the works of the English Electric Company, Rugby, and first brought into successful operation on Feb'y 20, 1924, since that date an improved design, constructed by Siemens Schuckert Werke, of Berlin, has been brought into successful operation at Siemenstadt, Germany, and the ease with which Benson Steam can be applied to turbines for the generation of Electric power has been completely demonstrated. Both of these plants - the latter being a commercial unit of 2000 K.W. capacity, are giving satisfactory demonstrations.

Under the conditions noted above it is found that it is practical to superheat very cheaply to any required degree, without altering the temperature or pressure, but by altering the volume of the steam. It therefore follows that superheated steam, at a high pressure, and a moderate temperature, but containing a very large number of heat units for useful work, can be cheaply obtained. It has been found that there are no mechanical difficulties in the way of applying the heat energy, that obviously becomes available by taking advantage of this expansion and temperature drop, to the generation of electric power. It is further claimed that an efficiency, from coal to switchboard, of 30 per cent can be demonstrated, - which is an enormous advance.

Many claims are made for this method of steam generation. It is obvious there should be a considerable saving in fuel and/or a much greater percentage of heat units available for work. The generator is said to be much cheaper than existing boilers, to weigh less, and take up only about one-half of the floor space. A very small amount of water is in the system at one time, and the danger of the disastrous boiler explosions experienced with the present day boiler is eliminated as, if a tube fails, the pressure will simply ease off.

The success of the commercial unit erected in Germany, and the reduction in size and weight, the gain in steam generation efficiency, and the freedom from explosion dangers, emphasizes the importance of this development for marine purposes in all classes of ships. Large savings in space now occupied by boilers and stokers, weight of equipment required, weight and amount of fuel and water required, and a greater cruising radius are indicated. Taking into consideration the claims made for the advantages of powdered coal as a fuel coupled with the advantages noted above, it is apparent that the efficiency of a steam unit of this type will rival that of a Diesel Engine using oil.

A Criticism which has always been made of the internal combustion engine, is that most of the heat which is generated is waste heat, and the difficulty is in getting rid of it sufficiently quickly to avoid overheating. In the steam engine every effort is made by careful jacketing &c to conserve the heat and use it for power purposes. This is the natural method, and it is apparent that a change back from oil to steam must soon take place.

In this country our resources in Coal are great. The steady encroachment of oil has had a very adverse effect upon the coal industry. Any proposal, which will enable our great resources in Coal to be used to greater advantage merits our close attention. Nearly every one is interested in the utilization of saturated or superheated steam, either as a heating medium and /or for purposes of power production. To them, and to their particular problems the development of the Benson Steam Generator and its application for the production of cheap electric power for all purposes must be a matter of financial interest.

BENSON SUPER HIGH PRESSURE GENERATION. No I

For the benefit of non-technical critics the following explanations may be of interest.

The principles under which steam is raised in a Benson Generator and the principles under which steam is raised in what may be termed a normal boiler, are vastly different.

To understand the problem in a normal boiler, James Watt's kettle might advantageously be studied. It is alleged he was convinced of the dynamic properties of steam by stopping the spout of a kettle and observing the movement of the lid.

This simple experiment demonstrated that when cold the water occupied a certain volume in the kettle, when heat was applied and the water began to boil, steam was given off, and as this steam occupied at low pressures a volume several times that of the water, then if it were not allowed to escape by the spout, a higher pressure would build up inside the kettle and lift the lid, or even burst the kettle if the lid were fastened down.

This principle still applies to present day boilers of any kind and the pressure generated is limited by the relief valve (lid) and the steam engine (spout).

Whatever the type of boiler (Lancashire or water tube) heat is applied to the water in a boiler till its temperature is raised and corresponds with that of steam at the desired pressure. Additional essential heat has then to be added (known as the latent heat of evaporation) to boil the water at the desired pressure and the same temperature. Steam known as dry saturated steam is then given off by this ebullition, and as the cycle is continuous the amount of steam given off is continuous. It is useful to note that the boiling point temperature of water is higher the higher the pressure.

For instance, at atmos. pressure	the boiling temp. is	212° F.
at 200 lbs. pressure	"	is 382° F.
at 1000 lbs. pressure	"	is 545° F.
at 3200 lbs. pressure	"	is 706° F.

It will be seen that in a normal boiler ebullition is necessarily associated with steam formation and at pressures above, say, 700 lbs. per square inch, then ebullition is most violent and will cause what is known as priming or the passing over of water with the steam.

This priming is highly detrimental and causing a pitting or erosion of the working parts of the engine or turbine.

It is now useful to note the amount of latent heat that is needed at different pressures, and as this latent heat does not increase the temperature even by 1 degree F. it might for our purpose be considered useless heat.

At 28" vacuum	the latent heat is	1036	units	heat units.
" atmospheric pressure	"	971	"	"
" 200 lbs. per sq. inch.	"	844	"	"
" 1000 lbs. " " "	"	752	"	"
" 2000 lbs. " " "	"	480	"	"
" 3000 lbs. " " "	"	230	"	"
" 3200 lbs. " " "	"	0	"	"

That is a gradual decrease to no latent heat whatever at 3200 lbs. per square inch - the critical pressure. Observing the figures for 200 lbs. pressure it will be noted that 844 heat units are required to be added to the water after the boiling temperature has been obtained, and that the boiling temperature can be obtained by adding only 534 heat units (i.e. sensible heat) to the water as it enters the boiler, or in other words the latent heat required is more than twice the sensible heat required.

In the Benson Generator THE ESSENTIAL FEATURE is that steam is generated at or above the critical pressure and temperature of the water, i.e. at or above 3200 lbs. per square inch and 706 deg. Fahrenheit.

This critical point is so called because it is at this stage that the water does not require any latent heat to convert it into steam and where there is no difference in the physical properties of water or steam, or it might also be defined as the maximum conditions under which water can exist as water. At any combined higher pressure and temperature the water would exist as a gaseous condensible fluid which we may call steam. This change from water to steam takes place very rapidly and without ebullition, it also takes place without shock.

The essential feature then is firstly to provide by external means this critical pressure, and this is easily maintained by a hydraulic feed pump, which supplies the steam generator with water at, say, 3500 lbs. per square inch. Then so soon as the heat from the furnace can raise the temperature to say 750 deg. Fahrenheit, we have a perfectly dry steam, as from the figures already given before it will be remembered we have no latent heat to add, or in other words, all the heat added is a sensible heat. The change from a water to a gaseous fluid will take place quickly and without ebullition and correspondingly without the troubles associated with ebullition.

Calculations will easily show that by generating steam at these very high pressures and temperatures, we have a thermodynamic overall efficiency at least 20% better than the overall efficiency of a plant operating under present conditions. This means, of course, a saving in fuel to the same extent.

The reason why an overall efficiency can be obtained so much better is explained by the following figures:-

Take any number of steam conditions with the same total heat of 1350 heat units, which would cost about the same to generate in any boiler, then at 3200 lbs. the steam would need to be superheated to 910 deg. Fahrenheit, and we would have available for conversion into work in the turbine plant at 29" vacuum 585 heat units.

At 300 lbs. the steam would be superheated to 670 deg. Fah. and we have available only 460 B.T.Us. so that at the highest conditions we have 27% more heat units available for the same fuel consumption.

DOCKET ENDS:

MEMORANDUM:

BENSON GENERATOR